

ARP QUOTES PSALM

Then He Discourses on a Sermon by
a Northern Preacher.

REPEATS WORDS OF ABUSE.

Bartow Philosopher Shows How
Some People Feel Toward the
South.

"Pre not thyself because of evildoers. Pre not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way and bridgeth wicked devices to pass." There is good philosophy and much comfort in that psalm. Its frequent perusal will fortify us against trouble and leave us calm and serene at least for a time. But I don't believe that David had as many things to exasperate him as we do. Now here is a Chicago religious paper sent to me to disturb my tranquility. It contains a sermon recently delivered by the editor to a large congregation of his followers and they said amen and amen at every malediction that he uttered against our people. I don't fret myself about what a northern preacher says nor a northern editor writes, but I don't like that amen from the saints, and it grieves me to realize that the more malignant an editor is against us the more subscribers his paper gets. Now this Chicago editor says in his sermon:

"If I were president when the next lynching takes place in the south I would put a cordon around that district and hang a hundred of them and I would shoot a hundred. Worthy of cannibals are the horrible things carried on in the south. As sure as you live these eight million negroes will one day burst loose. If it is to be blood for blood, then woe to you in the black belt. You southerners with your rebellious pride still left you lynch the poor negro for the very crime that your fathers committed on their slaves. There is one voice that will speak if all others are silent. (Applause) When the time comes we will do more than speak. God will judge you—you white sepulchers who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. I have been told that I have lost friends at the south. I never had any. They were never worthy of my friendship. They are neither Christians nor good citizens. I hear the march of eight million Ethiopians, and it will be an awful day when they burst loose in the black belt."

My wife says that I had better take the flowers out of the greenhouse and maybe that will relieve me. I see that the first rose of summer has come forth in all its crimson beauty. A pair of tiny sparrows are drinking at the fountain in the front yard. They are yellow and black, akin to the canaries. A mocking bird is singing in a neighbor's garden. Our flock of pigeons is sailing around in graceful curves. The peacock is strutting and spreading his magnificent tail and is happy in his vanity. The dog lies lazily on the blue grasses and everything is happy that God has made except some miserable people who are never happy unless they are abusing something or finding fault with their neighbors.

But about those preachers who are so distressed about the negro. I wish to remark that the same paper that gave Dr. Gunshaus's sentiments about the negro had in the next column in large headlines a press dispatch from Connellsville at an account of a heinous crime committed by eight negroes upon Mr. McMillan and his wife, shooting him and subjecting her to an outrage worse than death and left them both for dead. I hope the posse has got the negroes and lynched them by this time. Do you reckon I would have refused to help lynch the brutes if I had been there and if that Chicago preacher had been there and refused a helping hand I would have said "Now, boys, let's hang him up by the legs and give him time to repent—the cowardly dog who would not avenge a woman's honor." That's my faith and part of my religion, and I've been on that line ever since these outrages began. I rejoice over every lynching of a brute, of the same kind. Governor Candler may purge his own record about lynching and denounce that Philadelphia editor who lied on him, but I am not a governor—and am not a target to be shot at and I am free to say that a man who would wait for the slow, uncertain process of the law and the courts to avenge our wives and daughters is no man at all and has my scorn and contempt. I think I had better read a psalm or go out and plant some more beans, for my wife says she wants a succession of crops of all these leguminous vegetables. I think that is what she called them.

It is that same puritanical set of preachers who brought on the war and we thought the next generation would have more sense and let us alone since slavery was abolished, but like fathers like sons and they are yet miserable as long of Mordecai is sitting at the gate. Some of our writers and orators declare that peace and brotherly love now prevails, but it is like the game of "three card monte," now you see it and now you don't see it. Henry Grady made a great speech in Boston and fairly captured his audience, but in less than two weeks the Boston preachers were belittling his effort and howling at the south for its bad faith to the fifteenth amendment. The race problem is still

their capital stock and it has spread from New England to Chicago and the great west. The G. A. R.'s have appointed a committee to write up a history of the civil war, and the next thing will be to force it into the public schools. The G. A. R.'s are a power in the land and their creed is to draw more pensions and bigger ones, but I can't understand how they can look a confederate soldier in the face and boast of anything. If it took four of us to whip one of them I'd never brag about it nor ask for a pension, and if it was given me I would conscientiously pour it back in the jug. When God created Adam He planted a garden for him and put him in it to keep it and dress it and that was innocent and manly, and so I will go out and dig some and turn the hydrant loose, for it is awful dry. Wish I could turn it loose on those preachers. Since Bishop Candler exclaimed in big head lines, "Oh, for one more breath of Puritanism!" I've been perusing history. Of course he didn't mean those Puritans who came to New England and went to importing negroes and robbing the Indians and burning witches. Mr. Stedman and Miss Hutchinson have eleven volumes of American literature and the second is devoted to those horrible witchcraft times when Increase Mather and Cotton Mather and Samuel Sewall and other saints had helpless women arrested and tried and hung for witchcraft. The whole procedure is in this volume and it makes the heart sick to read how the poor creatures begged for their lives and in their last moments on the gallows denied their guilt. How as many as eight were hung at one time and many more at various times and how old Judge's wall afterwards repented and published their repentance and asked God to forgive their great sin, etc. One woman, Mary Watkins, who was a hired servant, a white woman, was tried but the evidence was not quite sufficient to convict, and so they did not hang her, but sent her off to Virginia to be sold as a slave. This is only a little scrap of New England history, and if any of their descendants is ashamed of it they have never said so to me. Those northern brethren are awful slow on apologies. But I must go and stick the sweet peas and bury up the flowers for the June wedding. Our neighbor's pretty daughter is to be married and they are singing to me—
"Bring flowers, bring flowers, for the bride to wear.
They are born to blush in her shining hair."
Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

RAMS' HORN BLASTS



THE man who is afraid if his skin will never save his soul.
Sympathy is the secret of sight.
All men have equal rights but not resolution to reach them.
Every church ought to have a corral for the kicker to air his heels.

The sermon prepared for the head never reaches the heart.
The best friend of the devil is the man who proclaims his disease.
He who talks of his neighbor's note does it to hide his own beam.
God will demand an accounting for ecclesiastical millinery and pyrotechnics.
He who who has no treasure in heaven will be but a poor beggar when he gets there.
The people who talk most about their citizenship in heaven are often those who pay no taxes there.
Men who deny a personal devil conclude that there are a good many persons who are devils when they come to fight organized sin.

Freak Clocks.

An ingenious Frenchman named Le Boullat, who lives at Coutances, has made himself famous for the curious clocks he manufactures. He can make a clock out of almost any conceivable material. Straw and paper are among the raw materials he uses. For 20 years he has been manufacturing freak clocks and most Frenchmen who want something out of the common in that line apply to Le Boullat.

A while ago he turned a lot of newspapers into pulp, mixed it with a hardening substance and carved the clock out of the compound. Even the wheels and all the machinery of the clock were made of this material. Naturally this curious clock does not keep very correct time, but the wonder is that it goes at all. The newspaper clock is one of Mr. Le Boullat's latest triumphs.

Another of his designs appears to be merely a collection of large and small sticks held together by wires. It is only upon close inspection that one sees that it is a clock constructed on excellent principles. It keeps very fair time, never varying more than two minutes in a week.

One man has found a \$10 bill clinging to his bicycle tire among thousands of men whose wheels have picked up only tacks. Luck may be a fool, but he is a discriminating one.

JACKSONVILLE'S BIG FIRE

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property
Burned in the Florida City.

10,000 PERSONS ARE HOMELESS

Fire Started From a Bit of Wire in a Shredding Machine in a Fibre Works—130 Blocks of Private Dwellings and Business Houses Destroyed—Damage, It is Estimated, Amounts to \$15,000,000.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The most disastrous fire in the history of this city began Friday shortly after noon in a small factory, from a defective wire, according to the best belief, and burned for nearly ten hours. In that time a property damage estimated from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 was caused.

According to the city map, 130 blocks were burned, many of them in the heart of the business and residence section. The estimate of houses to the block is ten, hence 1300 of them went up in smoke. Many of the finest public and private buildings were destroyed, including hotels, theatres, churches and residences.

The burned district reaches from Burbridge street on the north to the St. John's River on the south, a distance of not quite two miles. The width of the desolated area is thirteen blocks. Within this space practically everything is blackened ruins. On Bay street, the principal mart of trade, the Western Union Telegraph Company's building is the first building standing going west. Everything east of Laura Bay is gone.

The suburban settlements, with the exception of La Villa, are intact. La Villa was badly hurt. Thousands of persons tramped the streets, homeless, with practically all of their worldly possessions upon their backs. The stations of the railroads, situated in the southeastern section, were turned into temporary lodging houses and hospitals. Luckily the weather was fine, so that there was no suffering on that score.

Seven hotels, including the Windsor and St. James, a theatre and nearly all the business buildings are gone. The St. James was the principal hotel of the city, a brick structure, five stories high. It was the winter home of many Northern millionaires.

Started at the corner of Lee and Monroe streets, the fire was spread with great rapidity by the high wind, which amounted to a gale. It was soon seen that the local fire department could not cope with the emergency and appealing messages, asking help were sent to nearby cities. Brunswick, Ga., sent one thousand feet of hose and three firemen by a special train for Jacksonville, running sixty miles an hour. Two fire engines, with crews, came from Savannah on a special train.

When the fire reached Julia street it was a roaring furnace and seemingly beyond control. The local military companies were called out to keep back the crowds, and the Fire Department began to use dynamite to blow up houses a block away to prevent the fire spreading. So fierce was the blaze, however, and so strong the wind, that sparks and burning shingles were thrown five or six blocks, setting afire roofs of houses in advance of the department. Senator Tallaferra's residence and other adjoining houses were soon ablaze.

Desperate efforts were made to save the Windsor and St. James hotels, but both were quickly wrapped in flames. For about an hour the patrons of the Windsor had been busy packing, and they went away loaded with trunks and grips. Leaping across the street from the Windsor, the flames caught the Sells House and then the Methodist parsonage. A few minutes later the Trinity Methodist Church was on fire. The Opera House block followed. Once the fire got started on Main street the closely built buildings went one after the other. Paint shops with barrels of oil in stock were plentiful, and as they caught fire the blaze rose hundreds of feet and started fire in buildings across the street.

The City Building went, the Fire Department Building, the Armory, the County Court House, the Clerk's office, with the county records; the Criminal Court House, the City Jail and the Graded Schools and the Catholic Church and Orphanage, St. John's Episcopal Church and the convent. Almost all the large buildings in the city were burned up in less than four hours.

The Chief of Police has ordered all saloons closed until further notice. Mayor Bowden says the property loss will exceed \$15,000,000. Ten thousand to fifteen thousand people are homeless.

The City of Jacksonville. Jacksonville is the largest of the cities of the Everglades State. It has shown a remarkable growth in the last twenty years. The population in 1880 was 7650. In 1890 it had increased to 17,201, and last year the census showed 28,429 inhabitants. The city is on the left bank of the St. John's River, fifteen miles west of the Atlantic Ocean and thirty miles south-west from Fernandina, Fla.

Jacksonville is a popular winter resort and a centre of travel for the entire State. The trade is large in lumber, cotton, oranges, phosphate and naval stores. The city contained nine banks, six hotels, a Government building, two libraries, three daily and six weekly newspapers and fourteen churches.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., was placed on the retired list on his own application.

Secretary Root issued orders designed to secure rigid economy in army expenditures.

Surgeon-General Worman issued instructions to Federal health officers in certain points in Texas to enforce a strict quarantine against Mexico because of the presence of typhus in the City of Mexico.

The United States Supreme Court decided that "calls" are an agreement of sale, and therefore taxable under the War Revenue law.

W. H. Hills was appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department vice T. F. Swayze, resigned.

President McKinley appointed William Grimes, of Kingsfisher, Secretary of Oklahoma Territory.

The Administration determined to make few changes in the consular service.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Senor Jose Varela was appointed Secretary of Justice of Cuba to succeed Senor Luis Estevez.

The gunboat Petrel was ordered home from Manila, conditions permitting a reduction of the American fleet in Philippine waters.

Felix Roxas, editor of the Democracia, was appointed Governor of Batangas Province, P. I.

Fire destroyed a pier and stores at San Juan, Porto Rico; the loss is heavy.

A drill of native mounted troops was held at San Juan, Porto Rico. The soldiers made a good showing.

DOMESTIC.

Thirteen barges and a tug sunk in collision at Evansville, Ind., caused a loss of \$15,000.

City Treasurer R. A. Maxey, Treasurer of Arkansas City, Kan., committed suicide by shooting. He was short in his accounts \$3600.

Dr. J. L. Garfield, seventy years old, confessed to Chief of Police at Kansas City, Mo., that he killed Dr. R. Donagan, a Colorado miner, whose body was found in a mulberry creek.

Mrs. Mary Sankey, the mother of Ira D. Sankey, of Brooklyn, the evangelist, died at her home at Newcastle, Penn., aged ninety years.

Minister Conger returned to Iowa, and had a hearty welcome at Council Bluffs, with speeches of greeting and much enthusiasm.

Seven years in the penitentiary each were given O. W. Chestnut and Cliff Jordan, at Macon, Ga., for robbing a railroad train.

Major B. B. Evans, who accidentally shot and killed J. J. Griffin, at Columbia, S. C., while trying to get a pistol away from him, was released on \$3000 bail.

Kidnapers of Edward Cuddey's son, at Omaha, Neb., offer by letter to return \$21,000 of the \$25,000 ransom if the search for them ceases.

Losses amounting to \$250,000 were caused by fire in Pittsburgh, Penn., and a child lost its life by reason of an accident to its mother in escaping.

His official conduct under investigation, Police Captain Josiah A. Westervelt, at New York City, was retired with a pension of \$1375, on account of disability.

With propeller gone and part of the shaft missing, the American liner New York arrived at New York City three days late. She will be repaired and thoroughly overhauled.

C. W. Jordan, Dean of the University of Tennessee, declined the Presidency of the University of Alabama.

Burglars robbed the First National Bank of Guilford, Me., of \$115 by dynamiting the vault.

The mysterious disappearance of Frederick Kinney at Salina, Kan., caused the arrest of Henry Freeman, charged with his murder.

Richard Murphy, son of former United States Senator Edward Murphy, eloped with Miss Elizabeth W. McCune, of Troy, N. Y., and was married to her.

Margaret Butler, mother of Congressman Thomas S. Butler and widow of State Treasurer Thomas Butler, died at Westchester, Penn., aged sixty-nine years.

The anniversary of the destruction of the Government transport Sultana was celebrated at Knoxville, Tenn., by 200 of the survivors of the disaster.

FOREIGN.

A very large coal deposit was discovered near Kingston, Jamaica. Tests made show the coal to be equal to the Welsh article.

A dispatch from Tokio, Japan, stated that the Ministry of the Marquis Ito had resigned.

The Amer of Afghanistan ordered a battery of Krupp guns, to be delivered in August.

An extensive nihilist plot was discovered in Russian Poland. Six hundred arrests were made.

May Day passed quietly throughout the countries of Europe, though there were unimportant disturbances in Spain and Portugal.

Lord Salisbury is said to be disturbed over irregularities discovered by General Kitchener's financial adviser in the Transvaal.

Two persons were burned to death in a fire that destroyed three cloth factories at Spremberg, Prussia.

It was reported at St. John's that the mission of Mr. Bond, the Newfoundland Premier, to Mr. Chamberlain, proved fruitless.

DISASTER IN BANK WRECK

Financial Stress Follows Failure of Institution at Ovid, N. Y.

TOWN FUNDS ARE SWEEPED AWAY

Seneca County is Almost Paralyzed in a Business Way—State Had \$15,000 in Bank—Depositors Expect to Realize Fifteen Per Cent. on Their Claims—Liabilities Estimated at \$800,000.

Ovid, N. Y.—When the Le Roy C. Partridge Bank, which had stood since 1868, failed to open its doors for business on the morning of April 25 little excitement was caused in this town. Notices were posted that creditors would receive 100 cents on a dollar, and it was the general understanding that the step was taken to effect a speedy closing up of a formerly prosperous banking business which was becoming unprofitable.

Later developments, however, have made it plain that the bank is wrecked and the disastrous results are widespread. The total liabilities are estimated at \$800,000, but the books are in such confused shape that it will be at least sixty days before the assignee, Benjamin Franklin, and the examiner can give out definite figures. Depositors have a strong hope that fifteen per cent. may be realized on their claims.

Seneca County finds itself today almost paralyzed in a business way, and the financial stress extends throughout Central New York. Many men are so heavily involved that nothing but poverty lies before them. Of the hundreds of employees at Willard State Hospital there is probably not one who is not a loser. Aged men and women who had trusted their little all to the Partridge Bank find themselves practically penniless.

Town funds are swept away. School moneys, needed at once, are gone. Churches have lost small amounts and organizations of every sort have bills to meet and no cash to meet them. The State is believed to have had about \$15,000 in the bank. The county is poorer by \$14,000, which is tied up or absolutely gone, and much needed improvements must be given up.

Many believe that William C. Howells' sudden insanity and Archibald Banker's suicide were direct fruits of the failure and the panic that followed realization of the disaster. Both were thought well off, but the closing of the bank left them so heavily involved that their minds apparently gave way. Bitterness is added to despair. Feeling runs so high that it has been thought wise by officials of the wrecked bank not to appear in public.

FREIGHT TRAIN BLOCKED FIREMEN
As a Result Many Persons Perished in a Fire in South Chicago.

Chicago.—Seven persons were burned to death, three fatally injured, and several others slightly injured in a fire that destroyed a three-story apartment building in South Chicago. The origin of the fire is unknown.

While the occupants of the burning building were struggling with the smoke and flames, in hope of forcing their way to safety, the firemen who were responding to the alarm were vainly waiting for a freight train, which blocked the way of the fire engines, to move away from the crossing and give an open road to the fire. Marshal Driscoll, in charge of the firemen, called to the conductor and brakemen to move the train, but they refused to comply with his request. The police were sent for and the crew arrested.

Then under orders of the Fire Marshal, the train was backed from the crossing, but by the time the firemen reached the burning building the structure had been destroyed. Scattered among the embers were found the charred remains of the victims. The bodies were burned beyond recognition and were identified in various ways. The train crew, who live at Elkhart, Ind., were held without bail, awaiting the verdict of the Coroner's inquest.

Commissioner Lyman Dead.

Colonel Henry H. Lyman, State Commissioner of Excise, died at his home in Oswego, N. Y. He had been sick from heart trouble for the past several weeks. He is survived by a widow and three daughters. Colonel Lyman was born in Lorraine, N. Y., April 15, 1841. He served in the Civil War and at its close was made a Lieutenant-Colonel of militia. He took an active part in politics and held many offices. Governor Black appointed him State Excise Commissioner, and Governor Odell reappointed him a few days before his death.

Hungarian Gypsies Poison Wells. A gang of gypsies, in revenge for their previous capture by gendarmes, poisoned the wells in the village of Knapolya, Hungary, with the result that fifteen persons have died of poisoning. Several of the gypsies have been arrested and strychnine was found in their possession.

Martinelli Now a Cardinal.

The red cap of a Cardinal was presented to Archbishop Martinelli at the Papal Legation in Washington by Count Colacicchi, a member of the Pope's Noble Guard.

President's Significant Remark.

The President was enthusiastically received in Southern cities. In one speech he said "we have never gone to war for conquest, for exploitation or for territory."

HOW FILIPINOS MET DEATH

Remarkable Statement of General Bell on Arriving in Washington.

Bullets and Fever Have Killed One-sixth of the Natives of Luzon Within Two Years.

Washington, D. C.—"One-sixth of the natives of Luzon have either been killed or have died of the dengue fever in the last two years," was the remarkable statement of Brigadier-General Bell, who arrived in Washington direct from the Philippines, where he was in command of four departments of Southern Luzon.

"The loss of life by killing alone has been very great," continued the General, "but I think that not one man has been slain except where his death served the legitimate purposes of war. It has been necessary to adopt what in other countries would probably be thought harsh measures, for the Filipino is tricky and crafty and has to be fought in his own way."

"Captain Hand, of the Forty-fifth Infantry, narrowly escaped death while walking along a road in Southern Luzon. A holoman rose immediately before him as if from out of the earth and would have killed the Captain before the latter could draw his revolver, but a private a short distance away blew the insurgent's head off with a rifle."

"The Filipinos in my district were in the habit of stopping the wagons of natives and imposing a tax of one American dollar on each load of hemp. Frequent complaints were made to me, and one day I sent Captain Hand to stop the practice. He and six men concealed themselves in a covered wagon. When they were held up they opened fire on the insurgents, and five of them were killed. After that there was no more levying of taxes."

"The insurgents also caused us much trouble by tampering with our telegraph, and for a while we were obliged to treat every one outside of our lines as an enemy. If a man was caught within 150 yards of the telegraph pole he was shot. On one occasion six Filipinos were found dead holding to a wire, which they had wrapped around a tree. No one knew who shot them, but their fate was sufficient to keep any of their comrades from tampering with the lines again."

MANY FILIPINOS GIVE UP.

General Tinto's Surrender Marks the End of the Revolt in North Luzon.

Manila.—General Tinto, the most prominent of the insurgent leaders, with his entire command, surrendered at Sinit, Province of South Ilocos, to Captain F. V. Krug, of the Twentieth Infantry. This completes the general pacification of north Luzon.

The report that General Alejandro had surrendered is confirmed. He was looked upon as the possible successor of Aguinaldo. Padre Aglipay, the excommunicated Filipino priest, who preached the doctrine of a holy war against the United States, has also surrendered.

Baldomero Aguinaldo and Pedro Aguinaldo, relatives of Emilio Aguinaldo, and five other insurgent leaders have also surrendered. Fifteen Filipino officers have surrendered to Colonel Baldwin, of the Fourth Infantry, at Cavite Viejo.

OUR STOCK OF MONEY, \$2,483,524,850

Of This the Treasury Holds \$238,320,445—Circulation per Capita, \$28.31.

Washington, D. C.—The general stock of money in the United States on May 1, according to a statement prepared at the Treasury Department, was \$2,483,524,850, of which \$238,320,445 was held in the United States Treasury as assets of the Government. Based on an estimated population of 77,536,000, the circulation of money per capita was \$28.31.

Compared with the conditions on May 1, 1900, the general stock shows an increase of \$169,481,677; the cash in the Treasury shows an increase of \$25,702,905, the amount in circulation an increase of \$134,778,772, and the per capita an increase of \$1.73.

DUG UP A KETTLE OF GOLD.

It Contained \$3600, the Second Found on the Farm of a Murdered Man.

Akron, Ohio.—Joseph Meyers, employed on the old Oscar Osborne farm, dug up a kettle containing \$3600 in gold. It was found near the barn. This is the second discovery of gold made on the place, making a total of more than \$5000. Osborne's relatives have always contended that there was \$20,000 hidden in various places.

Edgar Johnson is now serving a life sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary for the murder of Osborne. It is said that the murder of Osborne was the result of his refusal to tell where the gold was hidden.

BOER WAR MAY END SOON.

War Office Said to Be More Hopeful Now Than in Some Time.

London.—According to the Standard the War Office is more hopeful of the termination of the war in South Africa than it has been for weeks.

The arrangements for food and forage for the army, based on the expectation that hostilities would be prolonged, are likely to be cancelled.

May Corn Goes to Fifty-five Cents.

Under a tension which stirred traders in the Stock Exchange in Chicago, May corn shot up to the fifty-five-cent mark, and George H. Phillips, the master of the situation, is now taking sixty-five-cent corn.